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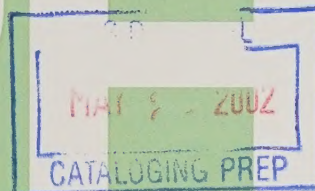
INFO SHEET

Veterinary
Services

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

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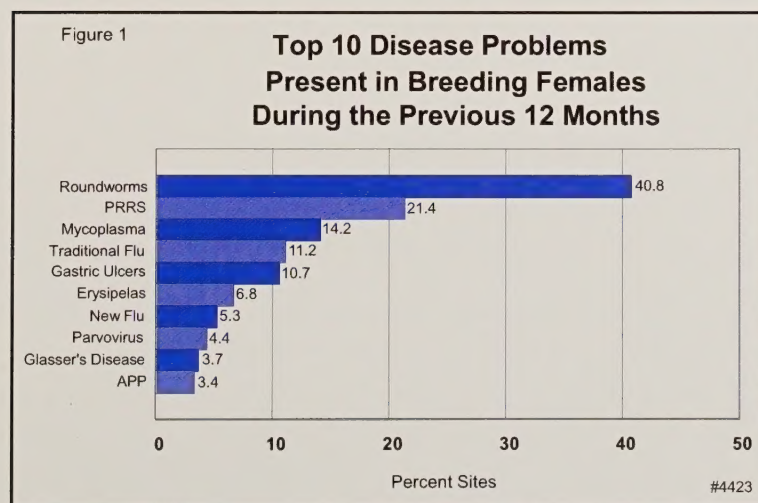


Highlights of NAHMS Swine 2000: Part II (Figure 4. Revised April 2002)

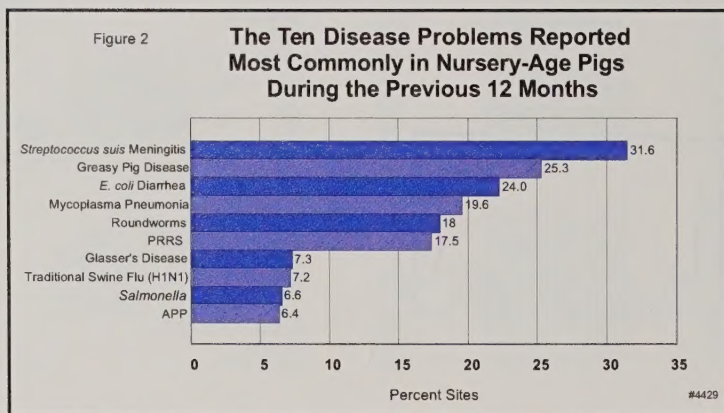
In 2000, the USDA's National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) conducted a study of swine operations within the top 17 pork-producing states.¹ These operations represented 94 percent of the United States swine herd on operations with 100 or more pigs on December 1, 1999.

The following highlights were excerpted from a report released in March 2002, *Swine 2000 Part II: Reference of Swine Health and Health Management in the United States, 2000*:

- The two health problems reported most often in breeding herds, regardless of herd size, were roundworms (40.8 percent of sites) and PRRS (21.4 percent of sites) (Figure 1).
- The top-three diseases in suckling piglets were colibacillosis (45.2 percent of sites), *Streptococcus suis* (29.8 percent of sites), and greasy pig disease (25.9 percent of sites).
- The percentages of breeding females receiving vaccine for mycoplasma, PRRS, or any SIV were 39.7 percent, 53.5 percent, and 44.1 percent, respectively.
- For sites with breeding females vaccinated for mycoplasma, 41.3 percent only vaccinated breeding females prior to entry into the breeding herd.
- For sites with breeding females vaccinated for PRRS, 55.5 percent vaccinated breeding females upon entry into the breeding herd and again while in the breeding herd.
- Autogenous vaccine was used in 5.6 percent of breeding females for PRRS, 7.7 percent for SIV H1N1, and 7.1 percent for SIV H3N2.
- About one-third of the introduced gilts on sites with less than 500 breeding females were raised as terminal cross females, compared to 9.4 percent of the replacement gilts on sites with 500 or more breeding females. Conversely, 30.9 percent of introduced gilts on these large sites were from grandparent herds, compared to less than 8 percent of introduced gilts on smaller sites with less than 500 breeding females.

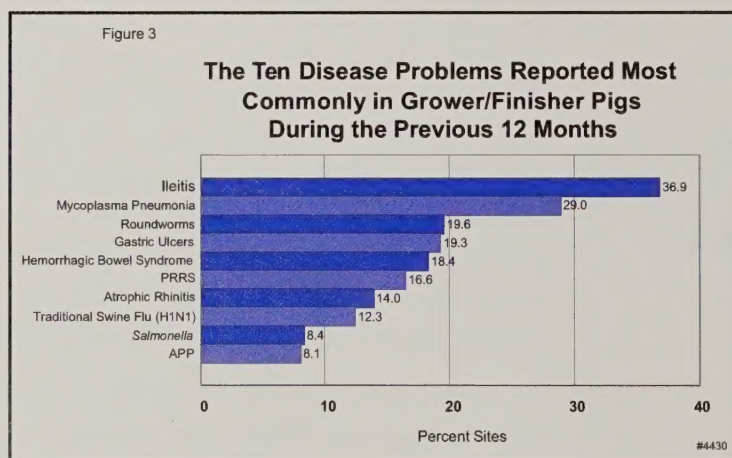


¹ Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin.



Syndrome (PMWS) were 4.4 percent, 10.4 percent, and 20.9 percent for sites with less than 2,000, 2,000 to 9,999, and 10,000 or more total inventory, respectively.

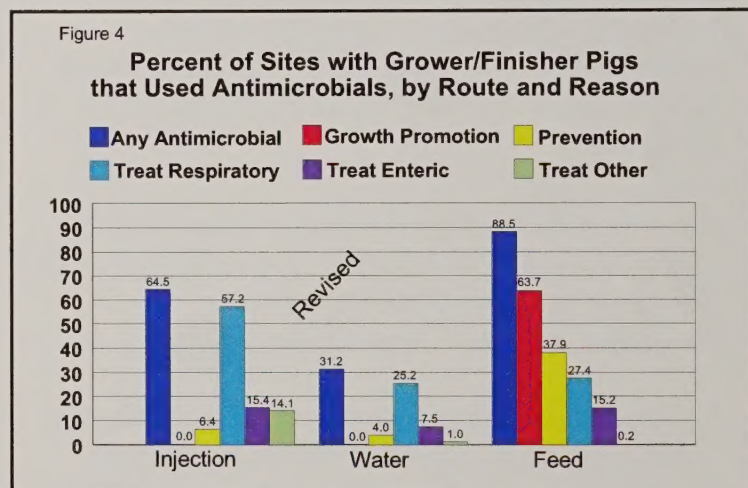
- Ileitis was the disease problem most common on sites with grower/finisher pigs, occurring on more than one-third (36.9 percent) of all sites (Figure 3) and reported on 75.0 percent of large sites (10,000 or more total inventory).
- For sites with weaned market pigs, 60.0 percent did not vaccinate for mycoplasma, 22.3 percent vaccinated just one time for mycoplasma, and 17.7 percent vaccinated for mycoplasma two times or more.
- Over 80 percent of sites with 2,000 or more total inventory (that treated grower/finisher pigs with antibiotics) recorded some type of information regarding treatment. Fewer than 60 percent of sites with less than 2,000 total inventory did so.



- Almost two-thirds of sites with grower/finisher pigs used some type of injectable antimicrobial

in the previous 6 months, whereas only one-third of sites administered some type of antimicrobial in water. Over 88 percent of sites included some type of antimicrobial in feed (Figure 4).

- Procaine penicillin G and Tylosin were the two injectables used most commonly, primarily for the treatment of respiratory disease.
- Tylosin, Chlortetracycline, and Bacitracin were the most common antimicrobials included in grower/finisher diets.
- For sites with weaned market pigs, over one-fifth used spilt-sex feeding. More than 16 percent of sites raised at least some weaned market pigs in wean-to-finish buildings.



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